REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington. The undersigned, composing the Board of Visiters of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1851, have the honor respectfully to

report to your Department : That, in obedience to the invitations contained in the let ters of appointment from the War Department addressed mbers, the Board of Visiters convened at West Point on Monday, the 2d of June instant, nearly all its members being in attendance, and at once entered upon the important duties confided to its care.

The first day was, in compliance with long-established usage, devoted to the business of forming an acquaintance the officers of the institution, composing the academi staff, the assistant professors, and all other officers and teachers engaged in various duties at the Academy; in making a cursory inspection of the whole establishment, and in witnessing a review of the battalion of cadets in military array. This necessary preliminary being gone through on that day, on the next day the serious duty of attending the examinations of the classes at the Library Hall was begun at 9 A. M. continued until 1 P. M., and, after a recess of two hours for dinner, recommenced and prosecuted until 5 o'clock P. M.; after which hour the board adjourned from the Academic Hall to visit and inspect a drill of the corps of cadets in som martial exercise.

Such was the daily routine of its duties from that day the one on which it closed its labors, during a period in which all the classes were successively examined in the presence the board on all the branches taught at the institution; the martial exercises at the close of each day being diversified so as to embrace in succession the drill of each arm of the service-infantsy, cavalry, artillery, (both of the field and of the siege batteries,) with target practice, and the drill of the company of sappers and miners in ponton practice, and the exercise of fencing by cadets.

To facilitate and give greater accuracy to their examina tions, sub-committees corresponding with the subjects of in-quiry submitted to the board were raised, and charged with the duty of more minute investigations than the board could prosecute in one body. Aided by the reports of these comnittees and by its own observations, the Board of Visiters will now proceed to state the final result of its examination . and, for greater precision, will arrange the subjects of its reports under the heads of inquiry and in the order suggested in your letter of appointment

DISCIPLINE.

This subject, constituting the fundamental and essential principle of every institution of instruction, whether civil or military, received from the board an attention commensurate with its importance; and in a military institution like this the board is satisfied that upon the due enforcement of a regular and stringent system of discipline upon the cadet depends his future character as a man and a soldier.

The board finds that there is established at the Academy, under the authority of the President of the United States, a

under the authority of the President of the United States, a set of rules for the government of the Academy in all its branches. These, together with the Rules and Articles of War, to which the cadets are generally subject, as part of the army, seem to your board, provided they are invariably enforced, all that is required for the formation of the character of the prudent, careful, and exemplary soldier.

That they are enforced as far as is possible your board is fully satisfied; results showing conclusively that there is no failure in duty in the officers to whom is committed the care of this

offences committed by the cadets, and which make up the amount of demerit on the conduct roll, are more the conseamount of demerit on the conduct roll, are more the consequence of the thoughtlessness of youth than of depravity. That irregularities should never be entirely corrected among youths is by no means to be deemed wonderful, but the constant history of the Academy shows that under the system here in operation are formed men of the highest usefulness to the State, both as citizens and soldiers.

Upon a system operating so successfully, and where no change is suggested, but little need be said; and your board passes from this subject with the expression of its opinion that the rules and regulations for the government of the Academy are founded in wisdom and executed with fidelity and success.

The subjects coming under this head of inquiry are, the Barracks, the Hospital, and the Mess Hall or Commons, to each of which the board gave a careful examination.

1st. The New Barracks.—This imposing and substantial

edines, which reflects credit on the Government for the proper and liberal appropriations for its construction and on its ac-complished architect, as also on the superintendent of the public buildings who is now engaged in its completion, seems to your board most admirably adapted to all the purposes for which it is intended. Its commanding location, the size and convenience of the rooms and sleeping apartments, the ven-tilation, the bathing department furnaces, and other recodifice, which reflects credit on the Government for the tilation, the bathing department, furnaces, and other necessary conveniences are judicious and well and properly arranged. A portion of this building is completed, and has for some time past been occupied; the other portion will be completed and ready for occupancy by the last of August, the period when the cadets go into quarters after the encamp ment, which commences in a few days. One important sub ject in relation to the wants of the "New Barracks" require notice. It is, that during a dry season, with the present quantity of pipes, a plentiful supply of water for bathing purposes cannot be obtained. It is recommended, therefore, that additional pipes be laid to collect the waters from other fountains in the vicinity, so as to ensure a constant and full supply at all seasons.

ply at all seasons.

2d. The Hospital.—The board cannot report too favorably of the fine order and neatness of condition in which they found this department. Every facility for becoming acquainted with the details of this establishment was furnished by the accomplished and competent physician and surgeon who has charge. The board was pleased to observe that the recom-mendations of the last board relative to the removal of the public road passing close by the hospital have been attended to. The new road is now in course of construction, and will soon be completed, thereby relieving the inmates of the hospital from the many annoyances to which they were subjected. The board take pleasure in stating that on the day of its visit there was not a single case of sickness in the estab-

3d. Mess Hall .- The new hall now in course of erec 3d. Mess Hall.—The new hall now in course of erection for the accommodation of the cadets gives evidence of a proper liberality to the institution by the construction of a suitable and convenient building, combining all that may be necessary for the wants and comforts of this department. This hall, it is estimated by the superintendent of public buildings, will be ready for occupancy by the last of autumn or early part of the coming winter. The present mess hall, your board, through a committee, caused to be visited and inspected at dinner hour. The tables exhibited order and cleanliness, the food was good and abundant, and the cooking plain ness, the food was good and abundant, and the cooking plain and good.

clusion, the board expresses its approval of the system of police which came under its observati

INSTRUCTION.

With all the favorable impressions with which, from the high character of the Academy, this board entered upon this branch of inquiry, and which nothing but a high order of excellence could satisfy, a close examination into the actual condition of the school of instruction has impressed the board with the conviction that in the science, intelligence, and skill of the professors and their assistants, and in the diligence, fidelity, and success with which their lessons of instruction are received, there has been no falling off during the periods which have elapsed since the many favorable reports of former Boards of Visiters on this subject. Impressed with this conviction, the board might have satisfied its duty by a simple reference to the enlightened testimony of those reports. And now, in subjoining its comments upon the actual state of things, it would still refer to such prior reports on this theme as are still applicable, and thus fitted to supply any omissions or deficiency in this their report.

The exercises of the classes in the various branches of the mathematics, in civil and military engineering, in mechanical

The exercises of the classes in the various branches of the mathematics, in civil and military engineering, in mechanical philosophy and theoretic astronomy, gave abundant evidence of a knowledge of these several subjects which can be expected from students only under the operation of strict discipline, attended by the ever-present feeling of a rigid and wholesome

For the purpose, however, of improving the means of in-struction in practical astronomy, and securing some degree of actual experience in this important branch, the board would recommend that the present defective telescope of the equa-torial be exchanged for a good one, and that from two to four members of each graduating class, having a taste and aptitude for such study, be retained for at least two years in the ob-servatory, and that one-half of the number of these be reliev-

ed at the close of each academic year.

The examination in the department of natural sciences presented conclusive evidence to the board that the recently increased facilities of the department for communicat ciences of observation have been met by corresponding results.

In ethics, international and constitutional law, and the

of most of the sections examined in the French language. They read and translated from French into English and from English into French with correctness and promptitude, evinc-ing a knowledge of the terms and construction of the language sufficiently thorough to enable them, by intercourse with those who use it habitually, to acquire with comparative facility the

prover of speaking and writing in that tongue.

The examination of some of the sections in French did not seem to the board to be entitled to the same expression of approbation. They do not doubt that the deficiency was owing mainly to a lack of diligence in this particular study. The board, moreover, is not quite clear that the class exercises in French are made carefully subsidiary to the acquisition on the part of the pupil of greater precision, power, and finish in the use of the vernacular.

The instructions of the proper departments in artillery and infantry tactics appear to the board to have been ample, and the proficiency of the graduating class in these branches was thoroughly and successfully tested on examination.

The system of military police, the theory of gunnery, and the rules of each arm of the assuice seem to be reall understand.

The practical exhibitions of the cadets in the various forms of infantry, artillery, and cavalry drill, as well as their practice in the riding ball and fencing scademy, were of a very satisfactory character, evincing a degree of skill which reflected credit on the professional instructions of the institution.

The connexion of drawing with civil as well as military engineering and with the structure.

gineering and with the arts generally, renders it an accomplish-ment of great value; and as such it appears to be pursued ment of great value; and as such it appears to be pursued with proper zeal by the cadets generally, and of course with that variety of success which is due to the various aptitudes that variety of success which is due to the various aptitudes of individuals for the art. The style of the numerous specimens open to examination deserves high praise, and illustrates the taste as well as the fidelity which guides the de-

On the review of the whole ground, the board have no besitation in pronouncing the examination highly satisfactory, and the well-settled reputation of the Academy as a school of science fully sustained.

Next to the direct labor of a numerous, able, and faithful

academic staff, the board would ascribe the success of the institution to the admirable discipline which the relations of the cadets to the military power of the country enable the board of instruction to maintain with entire exactness.

It is difficult to conceive any thing more perfect than the

action of this system, carried out without there is abundant reason to believe it to be. In our estimate of the position of the Military Academy in

the scale of educational agencies, it is not to be forgotten that it is not wholly and merely a professional school. In colleges of medicine, law, and theology, the student is supposed to have completed his elementary and general course of instruction before the commencement of his membership of

its action to the preparation of men already educated for the profession of arms. It undertakes the elementary as well as the professional education of the cadets, requiring no qualification for admission beyond the rudimental instruction of the domestic fireside or of the district school. For this twofold character of the institution, many satisfac-

tory reasons may be assigned, not needful here to be speci-fied; but one the board will refer to as needful to the proper understanding of a change in the course of instruction hereafter to be recommended. And that reason is, that to require a liberal course of study in preparation of the candidate for entrance into the Academy would be to shut out from the benefits of the institution those sons of the Republic whose means are not anequate to the acquisition of this extended educational preparation.

Regarding this twofold character of the Academy, there-

fore, as a fixed fact, it will remain an open question for the consideration of the Boards of Visitation from year to year whether the elementary portion of the course for the time being is properly adjusted to that which is professional, and whether it constitutes in fact a sufficient educational prepara-tion of the American officer for his high position and his important relations to society and to the civil state.

Entering upon the consideration of this question, it strikes the board at once that if we take away from the course of instruction in the Academy all that must be regarded as pro-fessional, we leave a residuum of elementary and general culture which, in the just judgment of no man, can

liberal.

If this very plain proposition be granted, the necessity of at least an additional year to the course of instruction in the academy—a measure frequently recommended by preceding Boards of Visitation—follows as an unavoidable inference.

ment of the whole course of instruction, to the improved conditions of the Academy. The board would merely suggest, as a preliminary, that at the entrance examination those candidates who may be found

on a rigid examination well prepared for the academic course may be admitted at once to the fourth class. Those who should not be found thoroughly prepared for the lowest academic class may be placed for the year in the preparatory class. This plan would seem to obviate some real difficulties, which have always been felt connected with the very unequal

preparation of the cadets at the time of their entrance, besides having the main recommendation of opening a whole additional year to the more liberal studies of an enlarged academic course.

On the financial bearing of the question, or cost which it

may involve, it is recommended, in an economical point of view, by the small saving it will effect, resulting from the difference between the pay of the lieutenants and cadets for the year, in which the promotion of the latter is postponed. It is believed, also, that the number of the cadets for comissions annually, after the first part in which the scheme may go into operation, may be sufficient to supply all vacan-cies occurring in the army.

ADMINISTRATION.

To the efficient organization and administration of this institution, and its almost perfect adaptation to the elevated objects contemplated in its creation, this board can unhesitatingly give its testimony. Yet this result has been produced by the safe process of gradual improvements annually recommended by the successive Boards of Visiters and Inspectors, as time and experience developed their necessity. The liberality of Congress, enlightened by those reports, has almost fully supplied the machinery, both personal and material, adequate to the full and efficient operation of the grand system of instruction now pursued, leaving but few subjects yet susceptible of improvement to be noticed and recommend-To the efficient organization and administration of this inyet susceptible of improvement to be noticed and recommer

Prominent, however, amongst these, this board would pre-sent to your attention the want of a suitable riding-house for cavalry exercises. Such an establishment is deemed in every country, even in those enjoying mild and equable climates, an indispensable means and appliance to a proper system of cavalry instruction; and in a climate like this, having long and rigorous winters, rendering unsafe and nearly impossible, both to man and horse, out-door exercises for so long a por-tion of the year, a suitable riding-house becomes of indis-

pensable necessity.

Not merely is it required here as an efficient agent in the acquisition of cavalry instruction, but as the place where alone can the cadets, during the rigors of winter and occa-sional storms, take the needful physical exercise so essential to the counteraction of the enervating effects of their seden-

tary studies and pursuits. Those considerations have led to the use here, as a riding-school, of the basement of a building never designed for that school, of the basement of a building never designed for that purpose. Neither in dimensions nor arrangement is the basement of the academic building fitted for equestrian exercises. Traversed through its whole length by a double iron colonnade, needful for the support of the floor above, these columns, very close together, whose intervals scarcely afford space for more than two files to pass, and not room for those together and the statement of the support of the scarce of the scarce of the statement of the scarce to turn in safety while in rapid motion. Most of the cavalry evolutions performed there are attended with imminent risk of limb and life, both to horse and man. In witnessing those evolutions in that narrow space, your board was not more struck with the hardino d which led those bold youths to brave, than with the skill which enabled them to avoid, thes imminent perils. Yet accidents of a serious nature do often occur, in spite of every precaution, and still more fatal ones are constantly to be apprehended. In the single cavalry drill, executed in this hall in the presence of the board, it learns that several cadets were placed upon the sick list, caused by harts received on the cavalry. hurts received on the occasion. This improvement only requires to be properly presented to the attention of Congress to entitle it to their approval. After having liberally provided for a school of cavalry instruction, and at a very considerable annual expense for an instructer of riding and for horses, to withhold the small sum needful for a permanent improvement essential to the efficiency of the school of instruction would be neither consonant with reason nor economy. The board is informed by competent engineers, who have considered the subject that an appropriation of \$15,000, in addition to an unexpended sum of \$2,000 in hand applicable to that object, would be fully adequate to the erection of a riding-house. or a school of cavalry instruction, and at a very cons

One other incidental advantage to result from this new

that is yielded to these studies out of the academic period of four years, and the disadvantages under which the studies of this department are pursued in an atmosphere in which the exact sciences and their applications constitute the all-prevailing and countrolling element.

In the present straitened position of the department, therefore, a rigid analysis of text-books is all perhaps which can be successfully attempted; and the examination satisfied the board that the instructions of the Department in this branch had been thorough and successful.

The board would speak with approbation of the proficiency of most of the sections examined in the French language.

subject, it has come to the conclusion that many grave considerations recommend the erection of new and the enlargement of the actual dwellings at this post.

Several of the assistant professors (officers of the army) now at this post, having families, are virtually deprived of dwellings of their own, and compelled, at increased expense and discomfort, to board and lodge at the hotel, from the unsuitableness of the quarters here provided for them. These inconveniences will induce, as they have induced, many of them to seek service elsewhere with their regiments, to the great detriment of more valuable interests at this place. At other posts the service is transitory—change of station frequent, and such changes rather to be desired than otherwise. At this post, on the contrary, it is most desirable that the services of the assistant professors should be prolonged, not services of the assistant professors should be prolonged, not only to enable them to advance their own knowledge in the only to enable them to advance their own knowledge in the sciences, where alone they can be adequately acquired by them, but to ensure to them the habit and practice of imparting instruction to others. Both these ends have been attained with infinite advantage and honor to the nation, as is evinced in the able and distinguished body of professors and "savans" reared at this institution, some of whom are now dispensing their stores of knowledge at home and at this academy, while others are displaying abroad and in distant regions the fame of that school wherein their talents were devaluated.

veloped.

These valuable results could never have been achieved but for the permanency secured to the stations of assistant pro-fessors, gradually and maturely reared to the elevated capacity of principal professors. The honor of the nation, and a just tribute to the value of its own Academy, require that in future

The board is satisfied, also, that the present dwellings o The board is satisfied, also, that the present dwellings of the professors do not afford them adequate accommodations. Some of them need more dwelling-rooms to meet the require-ments of their growing families, and all of them require at least a room specially fitted for study, where, secluded in do-mestic privacy, they may devote themselves to their own pre-paratory studies, and to needful intercourse with their pupils. This board has not felt itself called upon to make any esti-mate of the cost to be included by such buildings as they conmate of the cost to be incurred by such buildings as they con-template; neither will it undertake with certainty to designate the number of new houses required, but it will express its opinion that about three or four of moderate dimensions and cost would be sufficient.

cost would be sufficient.

In a previous part of its report the board expressed a purpose to submit for your consideration the propriety of transferring to this post a large portion of the artillery trophies of the late Mexican war. Many of these pieces, of all kinds and calibers, are now collected on Governor's Island, where, owing to the infrequency of visiters, they are very inadequately known to the public. Here, owing to the attractions of this port, from its local beauties, and to the social and political interests which centre here, they would be in a position to be inspected by vast multitudes of our people from sition to be inspected by vast multitudes of our people fr all sections of the United States. But it is in reference the cadets, to the influence of those trophies upon the imaginations of those impressible and ardent you'he who are to be the future defenders and heroes of their country, that their deposite at this place becomes of more importance. By the care of the ordnance office these cannon, mortars, and howizers have received inscriptions, giving in brief the history of their captures, with the names of the battles, dates, &c. of their captures, with the names of the battles, dates, &c., in a style of execution highly honorable to the taste of those who designed them. With those inscriptions, they, like a series of medals or of numismatics, will present a material chronology of important events, and keep slive in the minds of our future officers the memory of events so glorious to the arms of their country. It has been remarked by a grave moralist "that he did not envy the feelings of that man who could pass over the field of Marsthon or the defile of Thermonyles without having his natriotism roused to a loftier mopyle without having his patriotism roused to a loftie pitch of enthusiasm." What youth could inspect these eloquent chronicles of passed victories without being inspired by a warmer throb of generous emulation? It is to be hoped that ere long these trophies, in whole or in part, will be added to the few already here, gleaned from the fields of victory of the Revolutionary war, and that the example will be followed by the collection here of other military relics and memer

FISCAL AFFAIRS. The expenditures at the Military Academy, West Point, naturally divide themselves into four classes:

1st. Expenditures for the support or pay of the cadets,
which are exhibited in detail on paper marked A, hereto

Should this important measure be resolved on by the War Department, (and it is within the competency of that Department, under favor of the President of the United States,) it is to be presumed that the Academic Board will receive the project with entire cordiality in making a harmonious adjustnexed.

3d. Expenditures for the payment of the officers, instructers, and professors of the institution, being the salaries or ters, and professors of the institution, being the salaries or annual pay of each, paid by the paymaster of the army of the United States. These are exhibited in detail on paper marked (C,) hereto annexed, showing, first, the army pay of each officer; second, the additional pay of each officer, in consequence of his connexion with the Academy; third, the otal pay of each officer.

4th. Expenditures on account of improvements of greate nagnitude, such as new barracks and mess hall, made by an officer of the engineer corps. The expenditures of this character during the past year are exhibited on paper markboard proceeds to remark on these expenditures

their order; and, first, on the expenditure for the support of the cadets. The sum expended for this purpose during the past year was \$75,840.86—each cadet being paid the sum of \$24 per month. It has been wisely determined that no money shall be paid to a cadet, except very small sums on special occasions, and by express order of the superintendent. Therefore, an officer of the army is appointed treasurer of the cadets, who receives their pay, once in two months, from the Department at Washington, passes the amount due to each cadet to his credit on the books of the office, and also on a pass-book, which is delivered to and kept by the cadet, and supplies their wants by furnishing them such articles as they ed, which are charged on his books, and also on the passbook of the cadet. The wants of the cadets are, first, bar-racks and fuel, which are furnished by the Government, and not paid for out of the pay of the cadets. Next, their wants are room furniture, clothing, text books, drawing instruments and material, oil, &c., and board. These wants have led to he establishment of two departments for the benefit of the cades, to wit, a commissary department and mess-hall, all the expenses of which are defrayed out of their pay. These two departments have received much attention from

your board; for upon the economy with which they are managed, the rate at which his clothing, &c., and board are furnished, the ability of the cadet to live upon his monthly stipend of \$24 depends.

The commissary department is conducted by a commissary, under the direction of a board of officers, designated "the

lothing board." The purchases are made generally in open warket, and upon the most advantageous terms.

When the articles purchased arrive, notice is given to the superintendent, by whom a board of officers is ordered to in-spect and report to him the quality, price, &c. of the same. The best materials are thus secured. The clothing is made The best materials are thus secured. The clothing is made by the most approved workmen, and furnished to the cadets at actual cost, and a small per centage to cover the expenses of the establishment; and when finished is again examined by the clothing board as to quality and fit. The prices of all articles of clothing are hung up in a conspicuous place in the commissary store. The clothing consists of uniform over-coats, uniform dress coats, and pantaloons, riding jackets and riding pantaloons, fatigue jackets, white drilling pantaloons, and uniform shoes, which last are furnished by the shoemaker at contract price; also, for the third class, when going on furlough, of uniform frock coats, pantaloons, and vests, and citizen coats, pants, and vests. The other articles furnished by the commissary store are room furniture, equipments, (except arms,) sashes, dress and forage caps, shirts rawers, stockings, gloves, socks, stocks, text books, drawing

nstruments and materials, stationery, oil, candles, &c.
All articles are furnished to the cadets on an order from the superintendent, who is obliged to study economy for many of them to keep them within their limited pay, and the articles them to keep them within their limited pay, and the articles furnished, with the prices, are entered on each cadet's passbook, and also on the books of the tressurer's office. Each cadet, therefore, knows at all times the state of his account. The board takes pleasure in saying that the system of business and of book keeping in the tressurer's office and in the ommissary department is admirable, and merits unqualified commendation. No suggestions of ours can improve the

system or economy of this department.

The Mess Hall is under the charge of an officer, called the Purveyor of the Mess Hall, who makes all purchases and disbursements, and all arrangements for the cadets' mess—his purchases, disbursements, and arrangements being supervised and approved by a board of officers, designated "the Auditors of Cadets' Mess Accounts." The price of board charged to each cadet averaged the last year #8.13 per month. The board is of opinion that the present purveyor, who has re-cently entered on the duties of his office, can and will intro-One other incidental advantage to result from this new structure may be here adverted to. The present riding-room was designed for a gun-room, and is wanted for that purpose, to protect the field-train in use here from exposure to the weather. It would serve also for the preservation and display of the artillery trophies of the various wars in which our

We now pass to the "expenditures for current and ordinary expenses of the institution, and for improvements of lesser magnitude," set forth in paper marked (B,) hereto annexed. The board examined the system of accounts, the book-keeping, and the vouchers under this head, with entire approval; and has only to record that the ordinary expenses, teacher with the approval to the library (sphich much). together with the appropriation for the library, (which ought to be annual and classed as current expenses,) amount to \$29,884.

Paper marked (C,) hereto annexed, shows the "army Paper marked (C,) hereto annexed, shows the "army pay" of all officers, instructers, and professors connected with the Military Academy to be annually \$35,488; their additional pay, in consequence of their connexion with the Academy, to be \$20,840; and their total pay to be \$56,328. On inspecting this document, the board is struck with the fact that the compensation of the professor of drawing is much less than that of the other professors, while the importance of his professorship, his accomplishments, and his labors would be acknowledged by all the professors as equal to their own. The board but performs an act of justice in repeating the earnest recommendation of Brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, in his report to the Secretary of War of November 9, 1849, "that the professor of drawing at the Military Academy be put upon the same ground, in respect to pay, with the professors of engineering, mathematics, ethics, and chemistry." Paper marked (D) shows the amount disbursed for cadet barracks since June, 1850, to be \$18,438.33, and the amount available for the same to be \$31,055 68; the amount diswailable for the same to be \$31,055 68; the amount dis oursed for the Mess Hall to be \$12,390.11, and the amount vailable for the same \$16,897.17.

It appears from the forgegoing that the-Annual expenditure for the pay of cadets is Do do do current and ordinary do do officers, instructers, and professors is . . .

Amounting to the sum of\$163,212 86 The average number of the cadets belonging to the Academy

The average number of the cadets belonging to the Academy during the last five years is 236.

Not regarding either the interest or the principal of Government expenditures at West Point for lands, buildings, and permanent improvements, and considering that the officers, if not employed here, might be usefully employed elsewhere in the service of Government, we set down above the annual expense of the institution at \$163,012 86, making the annual cost to the Government for each cadet \$690.86.

In some views the above sum may seem large as an annual expense, but when compared with other Government expenses it is a sum \$8,620 less than it costs to keep affoat for one year a first class frigate; and when considered in its results, that we obtain from this expenditure a body of officers who will compare in scientific attainments, in military skill, in noble bearing with the officers of any army in the world—men of enlarged patriotism and national feelings—men who diffuse military knowledge through the country, who have executed many of the great works, military and civil, of the country—men who, scattered through the land in military or country-men who, scattered through the land in military o civil life, are capable of officering and instructing in goo soldiership an army of 50,000 men, at any moment, at the call of their country; thus giving the Union the advantages,

without the dangers and expense, of a large standing army; when considered thus, the sum sinks into insignificance. The board has been led to examine whether the pay of the

The course adopted in investigating this question was, to take the pass-books of the cadets of the graduating class, and examine them with the greatest care in detail, and thus to ascertain, from the examination and by inquiry of the cadets, what clothing, what furniture, what books they had purchased, and what miscellaneous expenses they had incurred. A selection was made of some of the most exemplary and A selection was made of some of the most exemplary and poorest cadets, who had had during their course every motive and wish to exercise the strictest economy, and who, now being on the eve of graduating, had no motive to increase their own pay.

From this examination your board has made out a list of

he furniture which each cadet must have, and the prices at which it is furnished at the commissary store. This list, marked (D 2d,) shows the expenditure necessary during four

years, for furniture, &c., to be \$65.78.

Paper marked (E,) hereto annexed, shows the clothing which must be furnished to each cadet during his four years, and the prices of the same, at the commissary store; and the cost of the same to be \$485.72. Paper marked (F) shows the miscellaneous expenses in curred amount to \$38,42.

Paper marked (G) shows the permanent and necessar charges on the accounts therein stated, which are made against the pay of every cadet, during his four years, to be \$717.34.

Paper marked (H) shows that each cadet must spend for The cadet's pay, at \$24 the month, is..... \$1,152 00

The account then stands thus :

s parent or guardian, or for which he runs into debt. nion that, with the strice on graduating must have rearly this balance against him, or must have had it made up by his parent or guardian, or must have been subjected in his feelings to mortification. The views of the superintendent on the effect of this state of things are as follows: "It is important," he says, "in a national institution like this, that every member should be placed on a perfect equality; and this cannot be the case if the allow a perfect equality; and this cannot be the case if the allowance granted by Government is inadequate to supply the
absolute wants of the cadets, irrespective sf any aid from
parents or guardians. The welfare of the Academy requires
that there should be an entire independence of feeling in this
respect, and that the son of the most indigent should be
able to appear in the same inexpensive decent garb as the

son of the most affluent." In these sentiments the board fully coincides, and is pre-pared to maintain that the pay of the cadet should be in-creased four dollars a minth; in other words, restored to \$28

The Board of Visiters has thus prepared under review various leading subjects which, for the last seventeen days, have fully engrossed their attention.

If the members of this board can claim for their services no other merit, they are certainly entitled to that of having de voted to their task their most assiduous and unremitting

In the execution of their arduous duty they have been re lieved and aided by the zealous and cordial co-operation of the superintendent—of the professors, their assistants, and of all the other officers on duty at the post. Every informa-tion they could desire was readily and freely communicated; all the facilities that could be afforded them were promptly rendered; and, in the frank and cordial association with a body of officers so distinguished for urbanity and intelligence,

they would have reaped a sufficient reward even if their task had been one of a less interesting nature.

But to the members of this board their task was one of never-failing interest, as it daily developed before them the beautiful and harmonious working of a system so valuable for the assurance it affords of future usefulness to their country, and so endeared to them by the recollections of what it has already achieved; and, if the result of their investigation shall serve to exhibit to the Government and extend amongst their fellow-citizens a true conception and knowledge of this insti-tution, they will have satisfactorily accomplished their task.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

R. H. GARDINER, of Maine,

President of the Board.
WILLIAM DWIGHT, of Massachusetts. AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, of Connecticut. GEO. CADWALADER, of Pennsylvania JAS. L. GAITHER, of Maryland.
JAMES PHILLIPS, of North Carolina. WM. P. BOWEN, of Georgia. A. H. DUNLEVY, of Ohio. H. W. HUNTINGTON, of Louisiana. SAMUEL BRECK, of Alabama. JOSEPH R. COBB, of Mississippi. THOMAS RANDALL, of Florida. J. B. BROWNE, of Iowa. JOHN H. LATHROP, of Wisconsin,

The statements referred to in the preceding report, eing necessary to an understanding of it, are omi

"I wish," said a Virginian to his brother, resident in Ohio, "to emancipate one hundred slaves, and I desire you to take them to Ohio." "I cannot do it," replied the brother a the citizens of Ohio will not allow me to bring one hur dred slaves among them to settle: but do you take them to Wheeling, and there place them on a steamboat for Cincinnati, and speak of taking them to New Orleans; and while you are looking out for another boat, give the chance, and the abolitionists will steal the whole of them and run and the accuments told steat the whole of them and run them off, and then celebrate a perfect triumph over them. But if you take them to the same men, and ask them to receive and take care of them, they will tell you to take care of them yourself."—Richmond Republican.

THE EXTRADITION CASE. -Stephen Walsh, claimed s THE EXTRADITION CASE.—Stephen Walsh, claimed at New York as a fugitive from justice, under the Ashburton treaty, was discharged by the Commissioner on Wednesday. He was a deserter from the British army, and, for the purpose of bringing him under the effects of the treaty, he was charged with stealing the keys with which he unlocked the guardroom in which he was confined. The magistrate held that he did not take them with an intent to steal, and therefore the taking was not a felony.

The POWELL ESTATE on the Schuylkill, belonging Col. John Hare Powell, has recently been sold for \$350,000. The dividing up of this splendid property will greatly stimulate improvements in the suburbs of Philadelphia. OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT. GENERAL ORDERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 7, 1851 No. 35.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army of he United States, made by the President since the publication of "General Orders" No. 15, of March 13, 1851:

I.-PROMOTIONS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ssistant Surgeon Charles M. Hitchcock, to be Surgeon February 13, 1851, vice Hammond, deceased. CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

irst Lieut. William H. Emory, to be Captain, April 24 1851, vice Linnard, deceased. econd Lieut. Amiel W. Whipple, to be First Lieutenant April 24, 1851, vice Emory, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, to be Second Lieut. April 24, 1851, vice Whipple, promoted. SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOOMS.

First Lieut. Oscar F. Winship, to be Captain, June 30, 1851, vice Saunders, resigned. [Company H.] Second Lieut. Thomas J. Wood, (Adjutant of the Regiment,) to be First Lieutenant, June 30, 1851.

Second Lieut. James Oskes, to be First Lieutenant, June 30, 1851, vice Winship, promoted. [Company D.] Brevet 2d Lieut. Charles W. Field, to be Second I tenan', June 30, 1851, vice Oakes, promoted. [Com

pany G.1 REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIVLEMEN. First Lieut, Andrew J. Lindsey, to be Captain, June 30 1851, vice Backenstos, resigned. [Company H.] First Lieut. John G. Walker, to be Captain, June

1851, vice Tucker, resigned. [Company K.]
Second Lieut. George W. Hawkins, to be First Lieutenant,
June 30, 1851, vice Lindsay, promoted. [Company D:
Second Lieut. John P. Hatch, to be First Lieutenant June 30, 1851, vice Walker, promoted. [Company I.]
Brevet 2d Lieut. George W. Howland, to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1851, vice Hawkins, promoted. [Company C.] Brevet 2d Lieut. Eugene A. Carr, to be Second Lieutenant

June 30, 1851, vice Hatch, promoted. [Company K.] FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet 2d Lieut. James P. Flewellen, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, February 22, 1851, vice: Tillinghast, promoted, to stand on the Army Register next below Lieutenant Amos Beckwith. [Company K.] SECOND RESIMENT OF ABTILLERY. Lieut. John McL. Taylor, to be First Lieutenant

June 30, 1851, vice Lonsing, resigned. [Company F.] Second Lieut. Lloyd Beall, to be First Lieutenant, June 30, 1851, vice Edwards, resigned. [Company D.] Brevet 2d Lieut. John A. Mebane, to be Second I June 30, 1851, vice Taylor, promoted. [Company L.] Brevet 2d Lieut. Armistead L. Long, of the Third Artillery to be Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1851, vice Beall, pro

moted. [Company B.] THIRD RESIMENT OF AUTILLERY. nd Lieut. Horatio G. Gibson, to be First Lieutene May 26, 1851, vice Hammond, resigned. [Gompany I. Brevet 2d Lieut. Richard Arnold, to be Second Lieutenant, May 26, 1851, vice Gibson, promoted. [Company M.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF INDANTRY. Major Henry Bainbridge, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Lieuten-ant Colonel, June 11, 1851, vice Wilson, promoted to the Seventh Infantry.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRES Lieut. Colonel Ethan A. Hitchcock, of the Third Infantry, to be Colonel, April 15, 1851, vice Brady, deceased.

First Lieut. Nathaniel Lyon, to be Captain, June 11, 1851, vice Smith, promoted to the Fifth Infantry, and Canby, Assistant Adjuant General, who vacates his regimental

commission. [Company B.]
Second Lieut. Tredwell Moore, to be First Lieutenant, June
11, 1851, vice Canby, Assistant Adjutant General, who
vacates his regimental commission. [Company G.]
Second Lieut. Thomas W. Sweeny, to be First Lieutenant, June 11, 1851, vice Lyon, promoted. [Company D.] Brevet 2d Lieut. Austin N. Colcord, to be Second Lieutena June 11, 1851, vice Moore, promoted. [Company K.]
Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Haile, to be Second Lieutenant,
June 11, 1851, vice Sweeny, promoted. [Company D.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTEY. Major Dixon S. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 15, 1851, vice Hitchcock, promoted to the FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTUR.

Captain Gabriel J. Rains, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Major, March 9, 1851, vice Lee, promoted to the Sixth Infantry.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTAY.

Lieut. Colonel Gustavus Loomis, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Colonel, March 9, 1851, vice Brooke, deceased.

Captain William Hoffman, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Major, April 15, 1851, vice Miles, promoted to the Third

Brevet Major General Hugh Brady, Colonel 2d Infantry, at SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Francis Lee, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenan Colonel, March 9, 1851, vice Loomis promoted to the Fifth Infantry. First Lieut. Edward Johnson, to be Captain, April 15, 1851, vice Hoffman, promoted to the Fifth Infantry, and Easton Assistant Quartermaster, who vacates his regimental com-

mission. [Company D.]
econd Lieut. George W. Lay, to be First Lieutenant, April. 15, 1851, vice Easton, Assistant Quartermaster, who vacates his regimental commission. [Company B.]
Second Lieut. Charles T. Baker, to be First Lieutenant,
April 15, 1851, vice Johnson, promoted. [Company D.]
Brevet 2d Lieut. William P. Carlin, to be Second Lieutenant, April 15, 1851, vice Lay, promoted. [Company A.] Brevet 2d Lieut. Alden Sargent, to be Second Lieutens April 15, 1851, vice Baker, promoted. [Company B.] Brevet 2d Lieut. James L. Corley, to be Second Lieutenan May 6, 1851, vice Tubbs, resigned. [Company E.] Brevet 2d Lieut. Elisha G. Marshall, of the Fifth Infantry to be Second Lieutenant, May 15, 1851, vice Davis, o

missed. [Company I.] SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. lieut. Colonel Henry Wilson, of the First Infantry, to Colonel, June 11, 1851, vice Arbuckle, deceased.
Captain Joseph R. Smith, of the Second Infantry, to be
Major, June 11, 1851, vice Bainbridge, promoted to the

First Infantry.

irst Lieut. Robert S. Garnett, to be Captain, March 9, 1851, vice Rains, promoted to the Fourth Infantry. [Company A.]
second Lieut. Edmund K. Smith, to be First Lieutenant March 9, 1851, vice Garnett, promoted. [Company A.] Bravet 2d Lieut. William L. Cabell, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1851, vice E. K. Smith, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INPANTRY. First Lieut. Charles L. Jordan, to be Captain, May 1 1851, vice Screven, deceased. [Company D.] econd Lieut. Edward Blake, to be First Lieuter 15, 1851, vice Jordan, promoted. [Company H.] Brevet 2d Lieut. James McIntosh, to be Second Lieut May 15, 1851, vice Blake, promoted. [Company K.]

II.-APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. William H. Tingley, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Sur geon, March 24, 1851, vice Hitchcock, promoted.

John J. Milhau, of New York, to be Assistant Surgeon,
April 30, 1851, vice Hewit, resigned.

Aquila T. Ridgely, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon, June 30, 1851, vice Kennedy, deceased.

Corps of Engineers. 1. Cadet George L. Andrews, to be Brevet Second Lieu tenant, July 1, 1851.

2. Cadet James St. C. Morton, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. 3. Cadet George T. Balch, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. 4. Cadet William T. Welcker, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS. 4. Cadet Isaiah N. Moore, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant July 1, 1851. [Company A.]
9. Cadet Robert Williams, to be Brevet Second Lie July 1, 1851. [Company C.]
Cadet John Mendenhall, to be Brevet Second Lieutenan

July 1, 1851. [Company H.] SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOOMS. Cadet Ben Hardin Helm, to be Brevet Second Lieut July 1, 1851. [Company G.] Cadet David Bell, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company A.]
Cadet Charles E. Norris, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant

July 1, 1851. [Company E.] REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIPLEMEN. Cadet Hyatt C. Ransom, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company D.] Cadet Alex. McRae, to be Brevet Sec Cadet Alex. McKase, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company A.]
 Cadet Roger Jones, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company H.]
 Cadet Joseph G. Tilford, to be Bvt. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company B.]
 Cadet Laurence S. Baker, to be Bvt. Second Lieutenant,

July 1, 1851. [Company G.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

July 1, 1851. [Company A]

11. Cadet Alvan C. Gillem, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company H]

17. Cadet Henry E. Maynadier, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company C.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

7. Cadet Caleb Huse, to be Brevet Second Lieutenan

6. Cadet James Thompson, to be Bvt. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company D]
10. Cadet Edward H. Day, to be Bvt. Second Lieutenant July 1, 1851. [Company F.]

13. Cadet Alex'r J. Perry, to be Bvt. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company H.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet Alexander Piper, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company B.]

Cadet De Witt N. Root, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant,

July I, 1851. [Company F.]
Cadet John Edwards, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant
July I, 1851. [Company G.] FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILIERY. Cadet Kenner Gerrard, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company D.] Cadet Albert J. S. Molinard, to be Bvt. Second Lieuts

July 1, 1851. [Company E.] FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Cadet James B. Greene, to be Byt. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company D.]

SECOND RESIMENT OF INFANTRY. Cadet Wm. H. Morris, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company E.]
Cadet James Curtis, ir., to be Bievet Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company H.]
Cadet Adolphus F. Bond, to be Bys. Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company K.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF INCAPPRACE. Cadet Martin P. Phiks, jr., to be Byl. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company D.]

Cadet Wm. D. Whipple, to be Byt. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company C.]

Cadet Junius Daniel, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company C.]

July 1, 1851. [Company K.] FOURTH PROTEET OF INFANDRY.

Cadet Henry C. Hodges, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company E.] FIFTH RESIMENT OF INPANTAL.
Cadet Henry F. Witter, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company Kr]

Cadet John C. Kelton, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company K.]
Cadet Robert E. Patterson, to be Byt. Second Lieutenant,
July 1, 1851. [Company H.]
Cadet John T. Shaeff, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant,

July 1, 1851. [Company G.] . 3 SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INSLAURT

Cadet Gurden Chapin, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July. 1, 1851. [Company H.] Cadet Thomas J. G. Amory, to be Bvt. Second Lieut. July 1, 1951. [Company A.]

37. Cadet Edward A. Palfrey, to be Byt. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1851. [Company D:] Eleath Regiment of Inparent.

8. Cadet Melancthon Smith, to be Bvr. Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1951. [Company B.] John S. Evens, of Kentucky, to be Military Storehoeper in the Ordnance Department, May 7, 1861, vice Simmons,

III.—CASUALTIES.

Resignations, (11.)
Brovet Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Backenstos, Captain Mounted Riflemen, June 30, 1851. Brevet Major Stephen S. Tucker, Captain Mounted Riflemen ...

Brevet Major Richard P. Hammond, First Lieutenant 3d Artillery, May 26, 1851. Captain William H. Saunders, 2d Dragoons, June 30, 1851. First Lieut. Arthur B. Lansing, 2d Artillery, June 30, 1851. First Lieut. George Edwards, 2d Artillery, June 30, 1851. Second Lieut. Caleb E. Irvine, Mounted Riflemen, June

Second Liegs: John L. Tubbs, 6th Infantry, May 9, 1851. Brevet 2d Lieut, William R. Calboun, 1st Dragoons, April 26, 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Hewett, April 30, 1851.
Military Storekeeper, James W. Simmons, Ordnance Department, April 30, 1851. Commissions vacated under the provisions of the 7th Section of the Act of June 18, 1846. (2.)

First Lieut. Langdon C. Easton, 6th Infantry, April 15,

1851, Assistant Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edward R. S. Canby, 2d Infantry, June 11, 1851, Assistant Adjutant General. Declined, (1.)

Charles Duvall, of Louisians, the appointment of Military
Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1851.

Brevet Major General George M. Brooke, Col. 5th Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas, March 9, 1861.

Brevet Brig. General Matthew Arbuckle, Colonel 7th Infantry, at Fort Smith, Ark., June 11, 1851.

Brevet Lt. Col. Richard B. Screven, Captain 8th Infantsy, at New Orleans, La., May 15, 1851.
Brevet Major Thomas B. Linnard, Capt. Topographical Engineers, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1864.
Surgeon William Hammond; at Benicia, Cal., February 13, 1851. Assistant Surgeon Alfred W. Kennedy, near Council Grove,

on Santa Fe route, June 3, 1851.

* Regimental commission (only) vacated. IV.—The officers promoted and appointed will join their proper regiments, companies, and stations, without delay; hose on detached service, or acting under special instructions, will report, by letter, to the commanders of their respective regiments and corps. If the stations of commanders be not known, the required report will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant General for transmittal. 'V.—The usual leave of absence allowed by the regulations

V.—The usual leave of absence allowed by the regulations is hereby granted to the several graduates of the Military Academy, at the expiration of which (September 30th) they will join their proper regiments and stations.

The Brevet 2d Lieutenants assigned to the Bragons and Mounted Riflemen (except those under special instructions) will repair to Carlisle Barracks and report for temporary duty on the expiration of their leaves. The Brevet 2d Lieutenants regimend to companies of Artillers and Infantry serving in assigned to companies of Artillery and Infantry serving in Oregon, California, and Texas, and also to the 5th Regiment of Infantry, will report, at the termination of their leaves, to the Commanding Officer of Fort Columbus; and those as-

the Commanding Officer of Fort Columbia; and those assigned to companies stationed in New Mexico, and on the Santa Fe and Oregon routes, will report in like manner to the Commander of Newport Barracks, Kantucky.

VI.—Acceptances or non-acceptances of appointments will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, and in case of acceptance, the officer will immediately subscribe to the Rules and Regulations enjoined by the lat Article of War. He will also report his birth-place, and the State from which appointed. state from which sppointed.

R. JONES, Adj't General.

MEMORANDUM. REGULATION, February 11, 1851, (see "General Orders" No. 8) "Cadets serving as supernumerary officers of the Army, in virtue of their Brevets, will be successively promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade which may happen in the particular regiment to which they have been attached, according to the order of rank established at the Military Academic."

emy."
Norx.—After all the Brevet 2d Lieutenants appointed in a particular Regiment have been duly promoted, any vacancies happening therein, prior to the 1st July of any year, will be filled by the senior Brevet 2J Lieutenants attached to other regiments of the same arm who may have notified the Adjutant General's Office of their willingness to accept such pro-mation. R. JONES, Adj't Gen'l.

Notice is given by the Trustees of the Bank of the United States, under the deed of assignment of May 1, 1841, that a further dividend of sixteen and seventy-four hundredths per cent. on the balance of principal and interest to October 1st, 1850, on the post notes provided for by that assignment, will be paid to persons holding any of the said notes, at the office of the bank in Walnut stree; Philadelphia. The notes entitled to the benefit of the assignment are all dated in December, 1840, and each is numbered with one of the numbers in a series of from 7,543 to 9,644, both inclusive.

MCCLINTOCK YOUNG,

MCCLINTOCK YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HAVING resigned the office of Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, which he has held for the last sixteen years, has resumed the practice of his profession.

He will devote his principal attention to the prosecution of claims before Congress, the several Departments, and Commissioners on Foreign Indemnities.

To ensure early attention to claims against the War, Navy, Home, and Post Office Departments, including business with the Patent Office, he has made arrangements with the most efficient agents in Washington to assist him, by which business of any nature connected with the Covernment confided to him will be certain to be acted on in the most prompt manner. He has made arrangements to superintend a Land Agency for the purchase, sale, leasing, or renting of lands in the several States and Territories. Terms made known on applications, post paid.

Office at his residence on F, between 18th and 18th streets.

Reprenees—Hon, R, B, Taney, Chief Justice of the University.

Rejections — Hon. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Uni-ed States, and gendemen who have been heads of Departmenta or needed of Congress since the year 1833.